

Iris setosa Pall. Very common within reach of spray from the sea, but never competing with *I. versicolor* L., inland.

Comandra livida Richards. Very common on Johnson's Beach bog, with *Rubus Chamaemorus* L., but there were no blossoms or fruit visible (July 6). This is the first New England station at sea level, as the other reports are from five granitic mountain tops (Mansfield, Clinton, Saddleback, Abraham and Katahdin). It occurs at sea level in New Brunswick and northward.

Suaeda Richii Fernald. Common along the edges of the salt marshes.

Montia fontana L. Moist open woods, Roque Island.

Empetrum nigrum, L. var. *andinum* DC. Common on the top of the sea-cliffs, in residual gravel, the branches frequently hanging down. The typical form of the species seems to grow only in peat-moss. (RHODORA, IV, 196.)

BOSTON, MASS.

NOTOTHYLAS ORBICULARIS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On October 9, 1907, while collecting with a class in Cryptogamic Botany, on the Wellesley College campus, I found a number of plants of *Notothylas orbicularis* (Schwein.) Sulliv. The *Notothylas* was growing on wet sandy soil, in company with *Anthoceros*, and equally abundant. Dr. A. W. Evans has confirmed my identification of the material.

As there seem to be few specimens in herbaria, it may be worth while to record what is known of Massachusetts stations for the plant. Dr. Evans states that the only Massachusetts specimens, of which he knows, were collected at Cambridge, and are in the Underwood Herbarium. There is but one specimen in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University, having been collected by Dr. Farlow at Newton, in a locality where now probably extinct. In addition to these specimens, Dr. Evans has found *Notothylas* at Falmouth, Dr. Farlow at Cambridge, and Dr. Thaxter at Waverley. In none of these cases, however, was material preserved. To these should now be added the Wellesley locality. Specimens of this collection have been deposited in the Herbarium of Wellesley College, in the Herbarium of Dr. A. W. Evans, at Yale University, and in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University.

The records from the localities named above suggest that *Notothylas* is probably well distributed through Massachusetts and perhaps

further north, but has been overlooked. It, therefore, seemed well to call the attention of New England botanists to the plant, that they may watch for it in future collecting, and give us more exact knowledge of its distribution.—¹LINCOLN WARE RIDDLE, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

REDISCOVERY OF *PODOSTEMON CERATOPHYLLUS* IN VERMONT.—While crossing the West River about one fourth mile below the railroad station in Jamaica, Vermont, one day the past summer, my attention was attracted by a curious sea-weed like plant which adhered closely to the stones of the river bed, and which seemed to be abundant over a considerable area. It being the dry season (August) some stones bearing the plant were out of water. Upon being submitted to the Harvard Botanical Department the plant proved to be the river weed *Podostemon ceratophyllus* Michx. This plant has before been reported from Vermont by Frost but has been placed upon the doubtful list in the Flora of Vermont. The station is only accessible at low water but no doubt the plant may be found at other places in the bed of West River.—FRANK DOBBIN, Shushan, New York.

A NEW VARIETY OF *SCIRPUS OLNEYI*.—The genus *Scirpus* is somewhat remarkable for the number of its varieties with elongated spikelets, so it was not surprising when, in Milford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1907, during an excursion of the Connecticut Botanical Society, the writer found an additional variety of this class, which may be described as follows:—

SCIRPUS OLNEYI Gray, var. **contortus**, n. var. Some or all of the spikelets twisted or bent, linear, elongated (1–2, rarely 2.4 cm. in length); involucre leaf prolonged (3–7 cm.) and, like the stem, not so stout as in the species. Brackish marsh on the coast, Milford, Conn., *E. H. Eames*, no. 5847. Type, in herb. Eames: co-type in herb. Gray.

Conspicuously different from the species in the foregoing characters; and from allied species, among other features, in the remarkable triquetrous-winged stem.—*E. H. EAMES*, Bridgeport, Connecticut.